Totchy and wayward was thy infancy;
Thy ſchool-days frightful, deſp'rate, wild and furious;
Thy prime of *manhood* daring, bold and venturous. *Shak.*
By fraud or force the ſuitor train deſtroy,
And ſtarting into *manhood*, ſcorn the boy. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. Courage; bravery; reſolution; fortitude.
Nothing ſo hard but his valour overcame; which he ſo guided with virtue, that although no man was ſpoken of but he for *manhood*, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

MANI'AC. } *adj.* [*maniacus*, Lat.] Raging with madneſs;
MANI'ACAL. } mad to rage.
Epilepſies and *maniacal* lunacies uſually conform to the age of the moon. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* iii.

MA'NIFEST. *adj.* [*manifeſtus*, Latin.]
1. Plain; open; not concealed; not doubtful; apparent.
They all concur as principles, they all have their forcible operations therein, although not all in like apparent and *manifeſt* manner. *Hooker, b.* i.
That which may be known of God is *manifeſt* in them; for God hath ſhewed it unto them. *Rom.* i. 19.
He was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world, but was *manifeſt* in theſe laſt times for you. 1 *Pet.* i. 20.
He ſull
Reſplendent all his father *manifeſt*
Expreſs'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.
Thus *manifeſt* to fight the God appear'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
I ſaw, I ſaw him *manifeſt* in view,
His voice, his figure, and his geſture knew. *Dryden.*
2. Detected, with *of*.
Caliſtho there ſtood *manifeſt of* ſhame,
And turn'd a bear, the northern ſtar became. *Dryden.*

MANIFE'ST. *n. ſ.* [*manifeſte*, Fr. *manifeſto*, Italian.] Declaration; publick proteſtation.
You authentick witneſſes I bring,
Of this my *manifeſt*: that never more
This hand ſhall combat on the crooked ſhore. *Dryden.*

To MANIFE'ST. *v. a.* [*manifeſter*, Fr. *manifeſto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to ſhew plainly; to diſcover.
Thy life did *manifeſt*, thou lov'dſt me not;
And thou wilt have me die aſſured of it. *Shakeſpeare.*
He that loveth me I will love him, and *manifeſt* myſelf to him. *John* xiv. 21.
He was pleaſed himſelf to aſſume, and *manifeſt* his will in, our fleſh, and ſo not only as God from heaven, but God viſible on earth, to preach reformation among us. *Hammond.*
This perverſe commotion
Muſt *manifeſt* thee worthieſt to be heir
Of all things. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vi.
Were he not by law withſtood,
He'd *manifeſt* his own inhuman blood. *Dryden's Juv.*
It may be part of our employment in eternity, to contemplate the works of God, and give him the glory of his wiſdom *manifeſted* in the creation. *Ray on Creation.*

MANIFESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*manifeſtation*, Fr. from *manifeſt.*] Diſcovery; publication; clear evidence.
Though there be a kind of natural right in the noble, wiſe and virtuous, to govern them which are of ſervile diſpoſition; nevertheleſs, for *manifeſtation* of this their right, the aſſent of them who are to be governed ſeemeth neceſſary. *Hooker.*
As the nature of God is excellent, ſo likewiſe is it to know him in thoſe glorious *manifeſtations* of himſelf in the works of creation and providence. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
The ſecret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this publick *manifeſtation* of them at the great day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

MANIFE'STIBLE. *adj.* [properly *manifeſtable.*] Eaſy to be made evident.
This is *manifeſtible* in long and thin plates of ſteel perforated in the middle, and equilibrated. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

MA'NIFESTLY. *adv.* [from *manifeſt.*] Clearly; evidently; plainly.
We ſee *manifeſtly*, that ſounds are carried with wind. *Bac.*
Sects, in a ſtate, ſeem to be tolerated becauſe they are already ſpread, while they do not *manifeſtly* endanger the conſtitution. *Swift.*

MA'NIFESTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *manifeſt.*] Perſpicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STO. n. ſ. [Italian.] Publick proteſtation; declaration.
It was propoſed to draw up a *manifeſto*, ſetting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addiſon.*

MA'NIFOLD. *adj.* [*many* and *fold.*] Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated.
When his eyes did her behold,
Her heart did ſeem to melt in pleaſures *manifold*. *Fa. Qu.*
Terror of the torments *manifold*,
In which the damned ſouls he did behold. *Spenſer.*
If that the king
Have any way your good deſerts forgot,
Which he confeſſeth to be *manifold*,
He bids you name your griefs. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
If any man of quality will maintain upon Edward earl of Glo'ſter, that he is a *manifold* traitor, let him appear. *Shak.*
They receive *manifold* more in this preſent time, and in the world to come life everlaſting. *Luke* xviii. 30.
To repreſent to the life the *manifold* uſe of friendſhip, ſee how many things a man cannot do himſelf. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what cou'd they leſs? the penalty;
And *manifold* in ſin deſerv'd to fall. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
My ſcope in this experiment is *manifold*. *Boyle on Colours.*
We are not got further than the borders of the mineral kingdom, ſo very ample is it, ſo various and *manifold* its productions. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

MANIFO'LDED. *adj.* [*many* and *fold.*] Having many complications or doubles.
His puiſſant arms about his noble breaſt,
And *manifolded* ſhield, he bound about his wriſt. *Fa. Qu.*

MA'NIFOLDLY. *adv.* [from *manifold.*] In a manifold manner.
They were *manifoldly* acknowledged the ſavers of that country. *Sidney, b.* ii.

MANI'GLIONS. *n. ſ.* [in gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, caſt after the German form. *Bailey.*

MA'NIKIN. *n. ſ.* [*manniken*, Dutch.] A little man.
This is a dear *manikin* to you, Sir Toby.
—I have been dear to him, lad, ſome two thouſand ſtrong. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

MA'NIPLE. *n. ſ.* [*manipulus*, Latin.]
1. A handful.
2. A ſmall band of ſoldiers.

MANI'PULAR. *adj.* [from *manipulus*, Lat.] Relating to a maniple.

MANKI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *killer.*] Murderer.
To kill *mankillers* man has lawful pow'r,
But not th' extended licence to devour. *Dryden's Fables.*

MANKI'ND. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *kind.*]
1. The race or ſpecies of human beings.
Plato witneſſeth, that ſoon after *mankind* began to increaſe, they built many cities. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*
All *mankind* alike require their grace,
All born to want; a miſerable race. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
2. Reſembling man not woman in form or nature.
A *mankind* witch! hence with her, out o' door:
A moſt intelligency bawd! *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

MA'NLIKE. *adj.* [*man* and *like.*] Having the completion of man.
Such a right *manlike* man, as nature often erring, yet ſhews ſhe would fain make. *Sidney, b.* ii.

MA'NLESS. *adj.* [*man* and *leſs.*] Without men; not manned.
Sir Walter Raleigh was wont to ſay, the Spaniards were ſuddenly driven away with ſquibs; for it was no more but a ſtratagem of fire-boats *manleſs*, and ſent upon the armada at Calais by the favour of the wind in the night, that put them in ſuch terror, as they cut their cables. *Bacon.*

MA'NLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *manly.*] Dignity; bravery; ſtoutneſs.
Young maſter, willing to ſhew himſelf a man, lets himſelf looſe to all irregularities; and thus courts credit and *manlineſs* in the caſting off the modeſty he has till then been kept in. *Locke.*

MA'NLY. *adj.* [from *man.*] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; ſtout; undaunted; undiſmayed.
As did Æneas old Anchiſes bear,
So I bear thee upon my *manly* ſhoulders. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let's briefly put on *manly* readineſs,
And meet i' th' hall together. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
I'll ſpeak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice; and turn two mincing ſteps
Into a *manly* ſtride. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
Serene and *manly*, harden'd to ſuſtain
The load of life, and exercis'd in pain. *Dryden's Juv.*
See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils,
He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden's Æn.*

MA'NLY. *adv.* [from *man.*] With courage like a man.

MA'NNA. *n. ſ.*
Manna is properly a gum, and is honey-like juice concreted into a ſolid form, ſeldom ſo dry but it adheres more or leſs to the fingers in handling: its colour is whitiſh, yellowiſh, or browniſh, and it has in taſte the ſweetneſs of ſugar, and with it a ſharpneſs that renders it very agreeable: we are ſupplied with *manna* from Calabria and Sicily, which is the product of two different trees, but which are of the ſame genus, being both varieties of the aſh: when the heats of ſummer are free from rain, the leaves, the trunks, and branches of both theſe trees, exſudate a white honey juice, which concretes into what we call *manna*, forming itſelf as it runs, and according to its different quantity, into ſmall rounditſh drops, or long flakes: what flows out of the leaves of theſe trees is all natural, but the Italians procure a forced kind by wounding the trunks and branches: the fineſt *manna* of all is that which oozes naturally out of the leaves in Auguſt, after the ſeaſon of collecting the common *manna* is over: the French have another ſort of *manna*, produced from the larch tree, of a very different genus of the aſh, and the very tree which produces oil of turpentine; this is called Briançon *manna*, from the country where it is produced: our black thorn, or ſloe tree, ſometimes yield a true *manna* from the ribs of the leaves in Autumn; but it is in a very ſmall quantity: there is another ſort called the *manna Perſia*, produced from a ſmall prickly ſhrub about four or five feet high, growing in Egypt, Armenia, Georgia, and Perſia. The Hebrews, who had been acquainted with the laſt mentioned ſort of *manna*, when they found a miraculous food in the deſert reſembling it, did not ſcruple to call it *manna*: this was a conjecture the more natural to them, as they ſaw plainly that this deſcended from the heavens in form of a dew, and concreted into the globules in which they found it; and the received opinion at that time was, that the Oriental *manna* was formed in the ſame manner; that it was a dew from the clouds concreted on the plant, none ſuppoſing, in thoſe early times, that it was the natural juice of the ſhrub upon which it was found: it is however evident, that this was not of the nature of *manna*, becauſe it melted away as the ſun grew hot, whereas *manna* hardens in that heat. It is but lately that the world were convinced of the miſtake of *manna* being an aërial produce, by an experiment being made by covering a tree with ſheets in the *manna* ſeaſon, and the finding as much *manna* on it afterwards as on thoſe which were open to the air and dew. *Manna* is celebrated, both by the ancients and moderns, as a gentle and mild cathartick. *Hill.*
It would be well inquired, whether *manna* doth fall but upon certain herbs, or leaves only. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
The *manna* in heaven will ſuit every man's palate. *Locke.*

MA'NNER. *n. ſ.* [*maniere*, French.]
1. Form; method.
In my divine Emilia make me bleſt.
Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare,
Poſſeſſion, more than conqueſt, is my care. *Dryden.*
2. Cuſtom; habit; faſhion.
As the *manner* of ſome is. *New Teſtament.*
3. Certain degree.
It is in a *manner* done already;
For many carriages he hath diſpatch'd
To the ſea-ſide. *Shakeſ. King John.*
The bread is in a *manner* common. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 5.
If the envy be general in a *manner* upon all the miniſters of an eſtate, it is truly upon the ſtate itſelf. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
This univerſe we have poſſeſt, and rul'd
In a *manner* at our will, th' affairs of earth. *Paradiſe Reg.*
Antony Auguſtinus does in a *manner* confeſs the charge. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
4. Sort; kind.
All *manner* of men aſſembled here in arms againſt God's peace and the king's: we charge you to repair to your dwelling-places. *Shakeſpeare Henry* VI. *p.* i.
A love that makes breath poor, and ſpeech unable,
Beyond all *manner* of ſo much I love you. *Shakeſpeare.*
What *manner* of men were they whom ye ſlew? *Judges.*
The city may flouriſh in trade, and all *manner* of outward advantages. *Atterbury.*
5. Mien; caſt of the look.
Air and *manner* are often more expreſſive than words. *Clariſſa.*
Some men have a native dignity in their *manner*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the moſt imperious commands. *Clariſſa.*
6. Peculiar way.
If I melt into melancholy while I write, I ſhall be taken in the *manner*; and I ſit by one too tender to theſe impreſſions. *Donne's Letters.*
It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humour, diſpoſition, and *manner*, of the army under Eſſex, and the other under Waller. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
Some few touches of your lordſhip, which I have endeavoured to expreſs after your *manner*, have made whole poems of mine to paſs with approbation. *Dryden's Juv.*
As man is known by his company, ſo a man's company may be known by his *manner* of expreſſing himſelf. *Swift.*
7. Way; ſort.
The temptations of proſperity inſinuate themſelves after a gentle, but very powerful, *manner*. *Atterbury.*
8. Character of the mind.
His princes are as much diſtinguiſhed by their *manners* as by their dominions; and even thoſe among them, whoſe characters ſeem wholly made up of courage, differ from one another as to the particular kinds. *Addiſon.*
9. *Manners* in the plural. General way of life; morals; habits.
The kinds of muſick have moſt operation upon *manners*: as, to make them warlike; to make them ſoft and effeminate. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 114.
Every fool carries more or leſs in his face the ſignature of his *manners*, though more legible in ſome than others. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
We bring our *manners* to the bleſt abodes;
And think what pleaſes us muſt pleaſe the gods. *Dryden.*
10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; ſtudied civility.
The time will not allow the compliment,
Which very *manners* urge. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Theſe bloody accidents muſt excuſe my *manners*,
That ſo neglected you. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Our griefs and not our *manners* reaſon now. *Shakeſpeare.*
Ungracious wretch,
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
Where *manners* ne'er were preach'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak liſt of a country's faſhion: we are the makers of *manners*, Kate. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
Good *manners* bound her to invite
The ſtranger dame to be her gueſt that night. *Dryden.*
None but the careleſs and the confident would ruſh rudely into the preſence of a great man: and ſhall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reaſon of mankind will not allow to be *manners*? *South's Sermons.*
Your paſſion bends
Its force againſt your neareſt friends;
Which *manners*, decency, and pride,
Have taught you from the world to hide. *Swift.*

MA'NNERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mannerly.*] Civility; ceremonious complaiſance.
Others out of *mannerlineſs* and reſpect to God, though they deny this univerſal ſoul of the univerſe, yet have deviſed ſeveral ſyſtems of the univerſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

MA'NNERLY. *adj.* [from *manner.*] Civil; ceremonious; complaiſant.
Tut, tut; here is a *mannerly* forbeatance. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let me have
What thou think'ſt meet, and is moſt *mannerly*. *Shakeſp.*
Fools make a mock at ſin, affront the God whom we ſerve, and vilify religion; not to oppoſe them, by whatever *mannerly* names we may palliate the offence, is not modeſty but cowardice, and a traiterous deſertion of our allegiance to Chriſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

MA'NNERLY. *adv.* Civilly; without rudeneſs.
When we've ſupp'd,
We'll *mannerly* demand thee of thy ſtory. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'NNIKIN. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *klein*, German.] A little man; a dwarf.

MA'NNISH. *adj.* [from *man.*] Having the appearance of a man; bold; maſculine; impudent.
Nature had proportioned her without any fault, yet altogether ſeemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in; the reaſon whereof might ſeem a *manniſh* countenance, which overthrew that lovely ſweetneſs, the nobleſt power of womankind, far fitter to prevail by parley than by battle. *Sidney.*
A woman, impudent and *manniſh* grown,
Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man. *Shakeſpeare.*
When *manniſh* Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Aſtride on horſeback hunts the Tuſcan boar. *Dryden.*

MANOR. *n. ſ.* [*manoir*, old French; *manerium*, low Latin; *maner*, Armorick.]
Manor ſignifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over ſuch as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of theſe *manors*, it ſeems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compaſs or circuit of ground granted by the king to ſome men of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exerciſe ſome juriſdiction, more or leſs, within that compaſs, as he thought good to grant; performing him ſuch ſervices, and paying ſuch yearly rent for the ſame, as he by his grant required: and that afterward this great man parcelled his land to other meaner men, in-joining them again ſuch ſervices and rents as he thought good; and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, ſo the inferiors became tenants to him: but thoſe great men, or their poſterity, have alienated theſe manſions and lands ſo given them by their prince, and many for capital offences have forfeited them to the king; and thereby they ſtill remain in the crown, or are beſtowed again upon others. But whoſoever poſſeſſes theſe *manors*, the liberty belonging to them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the owners be changed. In theſe days, a *manor* rather ſignifies the juriſdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or fite: for a man may have a *manor* in groſs, as the law terms it, that is, the right and intereſt of a court-baron, with the perquiſites thereto belonging. *Cowel.*
My parks, my walks, my *manors* that I had,
Ev'n now forſake me; and of all my lands
Is nothing left me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.
Kinſmen of mine,
By this ſo ſicken'd their eſtates, that never
They ſhall abound as formerly. O many

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